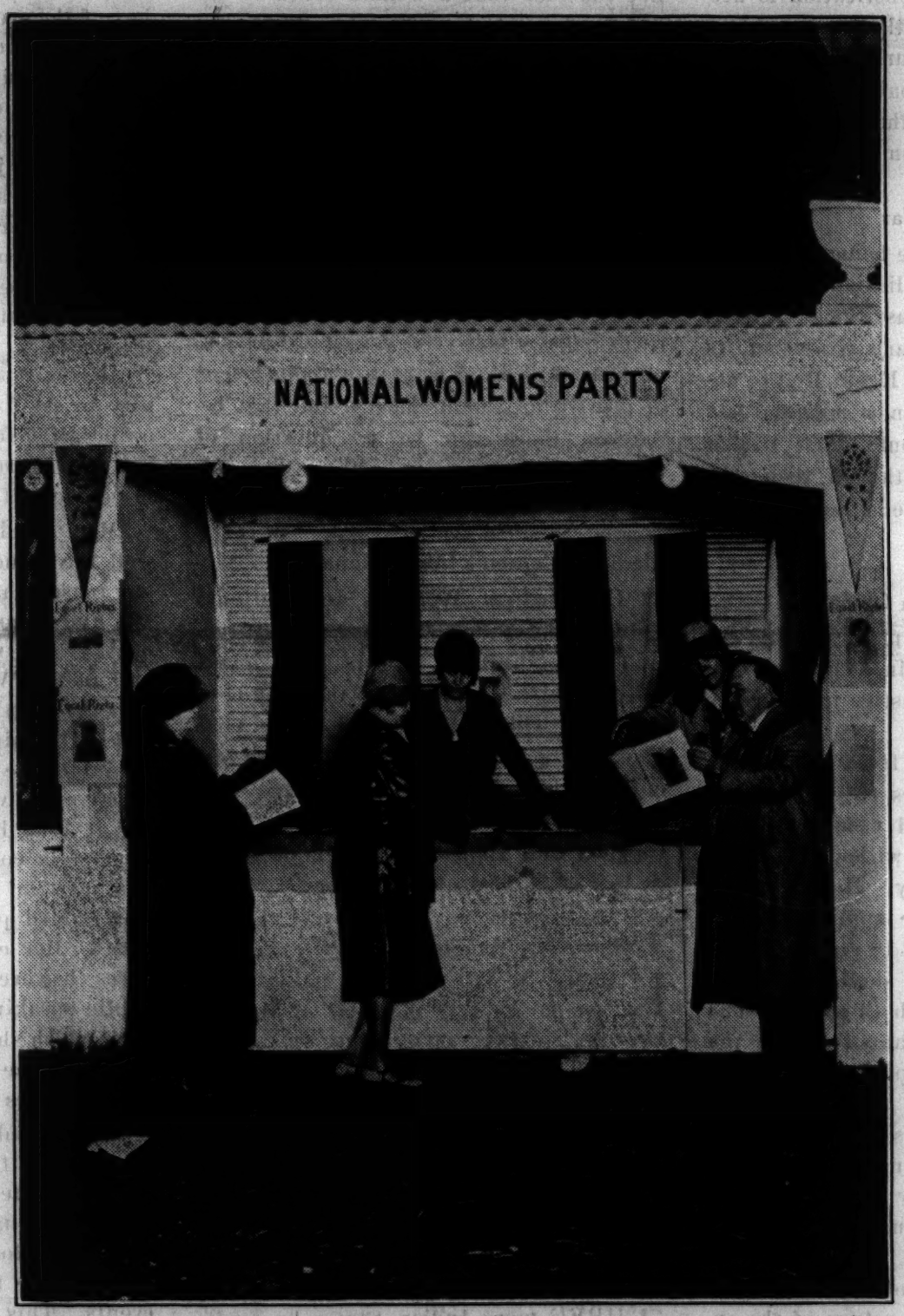
# Equal Rights

VOL. XIV, No. 34
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 1, 1927

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## At the Woman's Party's Booth

**Christine Burrell signs up Beulah Hassard Sica, owner and manager of the Mid-City Amusement Park, near Albany, New York, as a new member of the National Woman's Party, and (right) her sister, Anne Birrell Clark, explains to the Reverend William Mitchell Todd the Equal Rights campaign, during the Inter-City Woman's Home, Pure Food, and Health Exposition, held at Mid-City Park September 3-17.**

# Feminist Notes

### Turkish Suffrage Amendment

NEZIHA HANEM BOUHEDDINE, president of the Turkish Feminist Union, is the leader of the suffrage movement in her country. It is to her and to the members of her valiant organization in Turkey, says *L'Egyptienne,* that the recent active suffrage propaganda in Turkey is due. Knowing that an amendment of the Turkish Constitution is necessary in order that they may obtain their political rights, Turkish women are preparing a great campaign for the support of candidates in the next elections who are favorable to woman suffrage.

### Training Women for War

RUSSIAN women are being trained in ambulance duties, liasion work, and regular warfare. At least Soviet Russia, when it demands military service of its women, also gives them Equal Rights under the law, while the new military law proposed by France would draft women for military service, although they still have not the right to vote or Equal Rights in civil status.

### Marriage and Divorce in China

THE legal status of marriage and divorce has been defined by the Nationalist Ministry of Justice in China as follows:

"The term 'absolute freedom of marriage and divorce' refers only to the act of marriage of men and women, as it is based on their own will without the intervention of a third party. However, this stipulation shall not be applied to boys or girls below the age of 18 years.

"Marriage or divorce shall be effected with the concurrence of both parties. The decision of one side cannot decide the issue without the approval of the other party.

"When a widow wants to marry again, her parents-in-law must not interfere with her action nor shall they make exorbitant demands of her as was customary in other times.

"The breach of faith of an engagement can be effected with the return of the engagement gifts. But the old custom of a girl not returning any engagement gift if the man breaks his promise can be regarded as still effective."

### Woman Is Ship's Printer

MARINERS say that Vera Muzelle is the first woman to become a seagoing printer. She is ship's printer aboard the H. F. Alexander, which plies between Seattle and Los Angeles.

### Usurpation

THE *Dental Surgeon* (England) reports that recently one of three candidates for the post of assistant school dentist under the Northampton Education Committee was a woman. The local medical officer of health opposed her application on the ground (*a*) that women were usurping men's positions, (*b*) that he did not consider that a woman could be the technical equal of a man. In reply to the second of these assertions the editors of the *Dental Surgeon* point out that there are in the profession of dentistry already many women "whose technical skill deserves the success which they have attained."

"To the first no reply is possible, other than the suggestion that the present distribution of opportunities as between the sexes is not a matter of divine ordination, of natural right, of legal establishment, or of proved maximum efficacy, and that being so, there can be no question of *usurpation,*" comments the *Woman's Leader.*

### Medical Women's International

THE Medical Women's International Association has been working to obtain the appointment of women physicians to the Health Committee of the League of Nations. Only one woman, Dr. Alice Hamilton, is a member of the Health Committee, which has thirty members. Two English women doctors, Dr. Janet Lane-Claypon and Dame Janet Campbell, are on two of its special committees.

### Woman City Manager

KATHLYN ALLISON has been elected temporary city manager of Bristol, Virginia. Miss Allison has been employed in the office of successive city managers of Bristol, and is considered thoroughly competent to manage the affairs of the city, but it is not yet decided whether or not she shall be given the permanent appointment.

### The Age of Marriage in India

THREE more Indian States have promulgated laws raising the age of legal marriage to 12 years, and of real marriage to 14 or 16 years. In Kota the age at which boys may marry is raised to 16 years, and that of girls is 12 years, while girls under 18 years old may not marry men over 35 years old, nor girls under 20 years men over 45 years. Such marriages may be prosecuted, even if they are contracted outside the State in which the participants live.

### Adelaide Stedman's Forum

THE distinctive quality of the Fortnightly Forum, directed by Adelaide Stedman of the National Finance Committee of the National Woman's Party, is described in an article in the *Christian Science Monitor* as follows:

"Here is the gracious atmosphere of a salon, intimate, understanding, brilliant. There are no stodgy speeches. The subject of the evening is presented from various angles, very briefly, by the guests of honor, who are authorities on the topic, and the rest of the evening is devoted to general discussion in which the members and guests join whole-heartedly. This plan, in operation, acts as a safety valve. It insures for everyone a good time. Instead of having to sit and listen endlessly, their own ideas bubbling and boiling unexpressed until they get home and grumble about it, the members and guests of the Fortnightly Forum have an opportunity to set forth their own opinions and an occasion for the discussion of the subject with those who, perhaps, have given it more thought.

"Miss Stedman herself has reckoned well the value of 'talk.' Perhaps that is one reason that she makes such a satisfying and encouraging chairman. In the days of the war, her enthusiasm on behalf of the Woman's Land Army led her over the length and breadth of New Jersey making 10-minute speeches to inspire and stimulate the women. Having something to say and a very spontaneous way of saying it brought further unfoldment as a speaker in connection with organizations and political campaigns, and Miss Stedman gained quick response from her audiences. Her experience in reaching audiences, however, has not been confined to public speaking, for she has a facile pen with which she has covered subjects ranging from the semi-sociological to vaudeville sketches which have toured proudly.

"Miss Stedman finds 'talk' an indicator. It is the needle on the ever-changing barometer of thought trends. She watches thought trend as assiduously as a mariner does his compass and catches ideas before they crystallize and become events. This is the secret of the success of her forum."

### Women Cricketers in 1827

AN old paper reveals that one hundred years ago a vast concourse of spectators gathered at Stoney Fields, Halnaker, England, by invitation of the town crier, to witness a cricket match between eleven married and eleven unmarried ladies. The unmarried ladies won the match.

# Mary Murray Replies Again

MARY MURRAY, chairman of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, and a devout and loyal Catholic, is continuing her valiant campaign to overcome the opposition of some leaders of her church to the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The following letter from Mrs. Murray was published in the September 10 issue of the *Tablet,* a Catholic publication:

*"Dear Sir*—On the front page of the July 30 issue of the *Tablet* appeared an account of a sermon delivered at Rapid City, the summer Capital, by Reverend William Boyd, in which he attacked the National Woman's Party and its members and its principles, and stated that the Catholic Church is opposed to an Equal Rights Amendment. As an officer of the National Woman's Party, I felt in duty bound to answer the Reverend Father's attack, and my answer appeared in the *Tablet* of August 6. You in turn opened your columns to Father Boyd, and his answer appears in the issue of August 20.

"These so-called women's welfare laws, which the Reverend Father favors, are laws which state that a woman is prohibited from working more than a certain number of hours, either eight or nine. She cannot work one minute overtime. This means that a man is unrestricted and can work overtime if he desires, and therefore lands the better-paying jobs. The National Woman's Party is not in favor of working women long hours. It, however, stands squarely on the platform of a square deal for women in industry; that is, women are to have the same chance to succeed as men. If the men's labor unions will consent to a law which states that men can labor only eight hours, we will willingly be covered by the same law; but we object to being discriminated against.

"William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an article in *Current History,* writes that 'to strike at industrial freedom is to strike at the heart of personal freedom,' and that there is 'no permanent progress in imposing decrees and regulations upon individuals which take from them control over their lives and establish the dominance of the State.'

"We had a wonderful illustration of the workings of these 'welfare laws' in Brooklyn in 1919 when one such law was passed 'protecting' the railroad women working on the B. R. T. and I. R. T. These women had been working in competition with men—same pay, same hours, same work. The new law protected them so well that thousands lost their jobs, and all would have been thrown out except that a kind legislature the next year entirely repealed this provisions relating to ticket agents, the lowest paid workers, and so they are still employed on the B. M. T.

"I know that the Reverend Father is aware that the first principle of carrying on an argumentative question is courtesy to the opponent. I will relieve the Reverend Father's mind by stating that I have already read all the authorities that he cites. I have even debated with representatives of the National Council of Catholic Women in the halls of Congress. I have found nothing in the writings of St. Paul and Pope Leo XIII against Equal Rights for men and women in industry. Reverend John Ryan is a wonderful man, and I admire him very much for the wholehearted way in which he seeks to improve the conditions under which men work. While at the present time he does not see our side of the question, we hope that, like many other learned men, he will change his views, as he has never claimed infallibility.

"The National Council of Catholic Women does not claim to be an organization of working women, and I consider it rank arrogance on their part to set themselves up to establish limits to other people's capacities. The opinion expressed by them is, of course, not to be taken as indicative of the attitude of the Catholic women of this country. Among the active members of the National Woman's Party in every State are Catholic women who are working for the Equal Rights Amendment. It is not for men workers and other women who are not actual workers to tell us what we must accept.

"The Reverend Father states that science teaches us that man and woman are not equal. No scientific evidence has ever been found to show that women cannot bear the hazards of industry as well as men. No investigation has ever been made in any industry in which women worked on the same terms as men. The investigations are always made of selected groups of poor, underpaid women holding female jobs at female pay.

"It is for us working women to decide whether we will accept labor restrictions which men workers have repudiated for themselves.

"The arguments now being made against Equal Rights for men and women in industry are the same arguments which were used to prevent woman's entrance into college and the professions.

"Perhaps it is the fault of the printer that the Reverend Father calls me a 'Miss.' I want him to know that I am neither a young miss nor an old maid. I have gone through all the stages of a woman's life. I went willingly down into the valley of death seven times to bring forth my loved children; I was left a widow with five little tots, the oldest seven years of age. I was forced to go out to work to support them. I had two ready when Uncle Sam called, a soldier boy and a nurse, and now I am graduated into the class of grandmother. And so I know what I am talking about when I discuss working women.

"The action against Equal Rights taken by the National Council of Catholic Women and other organizations recalls the fact that the work for equal suffrage was carried on and accomplished against identical opposition.

"The best protection for the woman worker is the best protection for the man worker, and the worst protection is special so-called 'protective' legislation."

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) MARY A. MURRAY,

President B. M. T. Women's League; Chairman Industrial Council, National Woman's Party, 1767 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 22, 1927.

## For Equal Rights

THE National Association of Women Lawyers is the first national organization consisting entirely of self-supporting women to go on record for industrial equality between men and women.

The resolution adopted by the women lawyers at their annual convention in August, sponsored by Rose Falls Bres and Emilie Bullowa, past presidents of the Association, reads:

"Be It Resolved, That the National Association of Women Lawyers file formal protest when and wherever laws are proposed for regulation of workers in the professions, callings, and industry based upon sex and not upon the nature of the work."

This resolution was reported upon favorably by the chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform (there being no standing committee on legislation), considered by the Association, and unanimously passed.

The passage of this resolution is a tribute to the fine vision of Mrs. Bres, Miss Bullowa, Katherine Pike, president of the Association, and other women lawyers who believe in carrying forward the cause of Equal Rights for men and women, and who worked for the adoption of this resolution.

# Equal Rights

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of the
National Woman's Party
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Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.
Phone, Vernon 3279

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Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year
Foreign Subscription, $2.50



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.]
House Joint Resolution Number 81.

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1925, by Representative D. R. Anthony.


## Progress

SLOW as the progress of Feminism seems to those who, as Edith Houghton Hooker puts it, "keep in their hearts a burning indignation against injustice and inequality," something happens every once in a while to reveal the steps which have been made toward equality.

The novel begun by Olive Schreiner in 1873 and published in 1927 is one of those revelations of the progress of Feminism. This novel is "a burning indignation" against the treatment of women by men, particularly in the sexual and family relation.

Women are no longer greatly concerned with "the treatment of women by men" in the personal relation because in this comparatively short period, at least in the advanced countries, women have in general become able to take care of themselves, even against tremendous odds.

The fight of women now is for the removal of those legal restrictions, psychological handicaps, and social prejudices remaining as vestiges of the time when women were really subjects. This, and also for a recognition by women of their own essential dignity, independence, and equality.

The struggle of women for Equal Rights is not now clearly defined along sex lines. It is by no means a struggle to throw off the tyranny of men. It is not a struggle between men and women. It is a struggle between those people, men and women alike, who believe in justice and equality against those men and women who retain the psychology of women's essential subjection and inferiority.

This change in the nature of the struggle is significantly indicative of real progress.

## Columbus Retrogresses

COLUMBUS, OHIO, is the latest city to place itself officially in the position of discouraging marriage. The city's Board of Education has ruled that a married woman cannot be employed as a regular teacher in the public schools. The married women may be the reserve labor supply, available in an emergency. They may obtain a place on the list of substitute teachers, to hold themselves ready to teach when one of the regular teachers is temporarily incapacitated for work. They may be called upon at any hour to drop the housework, which they will probably have to do in case they cannot obtain regular employment, in order to take up work another teacher has suddenly had to drop, but they may not have steady full-time positions so that they can arrange for some one else to do this housework regularly.

Thus the city refuses to provide its children with the best teachers available, regardless of marriage; it refuses to recognize marriage (on the part of women) as being for the public policy; it refuses to recognize a woman as a human being, free to determine her occupation; it makes the married woman who wants to teach at all take on two jobs—housework and part-time teaching—instead of just the one she could do if she had a steady income enabling her to turn the family's housework over to more willing and, perhaps, more competent hands.

Will imbecilities such as this never cease?

## Wrong Again

MARY MURRAY has been answering the statements against the National Woman's Party made by the Reverend William Boyd of Rapid City, South Dakota, in the *Tablet* and other publications. She missed only one point in her excellent answer, published in this issue of Equal Rights.

The Reverend Father said in his letter in the *Tablet,* answering Mrs. Murray's first letter:

"This National Woman's Party is based on the teaching that there must be an irreconcilable conflict between the sexes—a conflict that would range the whole world into two armed camps."

Yet the National Woman's Party is the only organization of women in the United States based on the idea that there is no room for conflict between the sexes. The National Woman's Party's fundamental principle is that the interests and welfare of men and women are identical, and that their rights and responsibilities should be equal.

The National Woman's Party aims to wipe out all cause for conflict between the sexes, by establishing Equal Rights, by basing all industrial legislation on the nature of the work rather than the sex of the worker, by making men and women equally free and equally responsible.

# "From Man to Man"

*A Review of Olive Schreiner's Posthumously Published Novel.*

By Sue S. White

TWENTY-FIVE years after Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the first Equal Rights convention, Olive Schreiner passed her eighteenth birthday. At that age and on the first day of May, 1873, her journal shows she started what is now, after her death, given to the world as the one great work of her whole life. It seems a pity that this book should have been delayed these fifty years. What a power it might have been for the Feminist movement in the '80s or '90s, or even later. It is still interesting and still valuable to us, but no one would call it a book of today. At the time of Olive's death in December, 1920, the novel was still unfinished, and is now published as she left it.

In its conception in 1873, and in its development through the years that followed, Olive Schreiner no doubt looked out upon the world and saw the need of a Feminist novel—a book that would dramatize the subject of woman and give purpose and inspiration to the ladies' rebellion—and aid to their revolution. It is confessedly the work of a propagandist. Its moral was foreseen and deliberated upon. It is her great "sex book," her indictment of man, written with passion and fervor and beauty. She extracted from the life about her the outrageous anomalies of the double standard of conduct and placed them in juxtaposition—repression for woman, license for man—and as a by-product of such a system, prostitution. The work seems to have been hardly off her mind from the time she started it in 1873 until her death. She revised, interlined, re-wrote whole chapters, and finally left it incomplete. But she never gave it up. She could not.

In 1884, eleven years after its beginning, she wrote to Havelock Ellis: "I have so cut up and changed the thing that there is hardly anything left, and I don't know how to put it together. This afternoon I nearly got up and burnt the whole MS. I would give hundreds of pounds if I had never touched it and had published it just as it was. I think it was the Devil made me unpick it." In this same letter she says: "I have always built upon the fact that 'From Man to Man' will help other people, for it will help to make men more tender to women, because they will understand them better; it will make some women more tender to others; it will comfort some women by showing them that others have felt as they do."

A month later she wrote again: "Of course the subject of my book is prostitution and marriage. It is the story of a prostitute and of a married woman who loves another man, and whose husband is sensual and unfaithful."

In 1885, still at it, she reported: "I have written this chapter out nine times. Now I'm going back to the first, only I've torn it up."

In 1887: "'From Man to Man' will be quite different from any other book that ever was written, whether good or bad I can't say, I never think—the story leads me, not I it, and I guess it's more likely to make an end of me than I am ever to make an end of it."

Then like a shaft she gives her own true criticism, in 1889, sixteen years after she started the book: "The worst of this book of mine is that it's so womanly. I think it's the most womanly book that ever was written, and God knows that I've willed it otherwise." But let us remember that Olive Schreiner started it in 1873, when most women were womanly and if it seems a bit thick and sticky, was not such the life and thought of women then?

HER Rebekah sees clearly. Intellectually she rejects the subjection of women, and emotionally she rebels against it. It touches her to the quick in her own relations with Frank and in the devastation it brings upon her beloved sister, but Rebekah is too sweet about it all to suit us of today. She is too womanly, as Olive Schreiner says herself, but what else could she have been, in the day and place and under the conditions of her living?

In 1907, thirty-four years after the book was started, and thirty-four years in which so much had been said and done in matters that lay so near Olive Schreiner's heart, we find her writing to her husband of "From Man to Man," "I am not sure of the book's artistic worth; to judge of that from the purely intellectual standpoint one must stand at a distance from one's own or any one else's work. But I know it gives a voice to that which exists in the hearts of many women and some men, I know I have only tried to give expression to what was absolutely forced on me, that I have not made up one line for the sake of making it up."

And again, in the same year: "To me there is nothing else in the world that touches me the same way. You will see, if you read my novel, that all other matters seem to me small compared to matters of sex, and prostitution is its most agonizing central point. Prostitution, especially the prostitution of men of themselves to their most brutal level, can't really be touched till man not only says but feels woman is his equal, his brother human to whom he must give as much as he takes, and the franchise is one step towards bringing that about."

And: "I like Rebekah's letter: It's too long, all to have been written in one night, but that doesn't matter."

And in 1913, forty years after the novel was started at the age of 18, "It isn't the pain and weakness one minds, it's the not being able to work. My one novel especially, I would have liked so to finish. I feel that if only one lonely and struggling woman read it and found strength and comfort from it, one would not feel one had lived quite in vain. I seem to have done so little with my life."

Here Rebekah reasons to herself in this wise: "Because the larger male has so long and so mercilessly suppressed the weaker and exterminated those who refused to submit while the servile survived, we find perhaps that lowest of all human qualities, the material tendency to truckle before success and power, which in some humans seems instinctive and in them at least is ineradicable. For it is not alone through the physical destruction and annihilation of the weaker by the brutally stronger that we have suffered. What has humanity not lost by suppression and subjection of the weaker sex by the muscularly stronger sex alone? We have a Shakespeare; but what of the possible Shakespeares we might have had, who passed their life from youth upward brewing currant wine and making pastries for fat country squires to eat, with no glimpse of the freedom of life and action, necessary even to poach on deer in the green forests, stifled out without one line written, simply because, being of the weaker sex, life gave no room for action and grasp on life? Here and there, where queens have been born as rulers, the vast powers for governance and the keen insight the sex possesses have been shown; but what of the millions of the race in all ages whose vast powers of intellect and insight and creation have been lost to use because they were physically the weaker sex, whose line of life was rigidly apportioned to them at the will of the stronger, which governed the structure of their societies? What statesmen, what rulers and leaders, what creative intelligences have been lost to humanity, because there has been no free trade in the powers and gifts of the muscularly smaller and weaker sex?"

Rebekah's letter to her husband—which was too long to have been written in one night—begins: "I know what has happened tonight. I know where you have been." He had been to the maid's room. But that was not all. The letter reads like a bill of particulars of promiscuous affairs throughout the years when he believed himself to be a model husband, promiscuous acts and inconsiderate treatment, the resentment for which she had

harbored, hidden and suppressed. But now it came forth and was put on paper for her relief, but he declined to be bothered with it. Rebekah was too gentle, too womanly, to "read the riot act" that she had written. Her declaration of principles did not reach "home." Frank never read them. But Olive Schreiner has set it out on almost fifty pages for whomsoever will to read.

And yet, how smug was Frank's precious brother, John-Ferdinand, and the virtuous Veronica, and none-too-virtuous Mr. Drummond, and how smug was the dear Frank himself, in dealing with Bertie, the child who went innocently astray, and who was then goaded to the edge and pushed over by the virtuous ones. We hear Frank saying of Bertie: "My wife's possessed with the idea that she'll turn up some day. * * * What I can't get her to see is how much better it is for everyone she shouldn't turn up. * * * She was a very pretty girl; the prettiest woman I've seen yet; but she wasn't much good, I'm afraid."

WAS it not worth years of writing and working, just to put those words "she wasn't much good, I'm afraid," into the mouth of the self-righteous father of the little half-breed Sartje?

Olive Schreiner's accusation of man is not written in the sand. Even though she wrote in Victorian days, we can read her today.

# Argentine Women's Progress

HAVING obtained equal civil rights recently in many respects, the women of Argentina are now concentrating on obtaining laws allowing divorce in their country, and on completely equalizing their civil rights.

So says Emilia C. Deseo, winner of the Latin-American fellowship given by the American Association of University Women. Señorita Deseo was a guest at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party for a week before going to Columbia University to take up her semester's work there. After completing one semester at Columbia, Señorita Deseo, who has already won her Doctor of Philosophy degree, will make a study of the secondary school system of the United States, under a special commission from the Argentine Minister of Education. Señorita Deseo is a teacher in the secondary schools of Buenos Aires, the capital. The primary schools and the universities in her country are co-educational, but the sexes are segregated in the secondary schools. She teaches literature in a girls' high school.

The rights of women to hold, control, sell, and bequeath their own property, whether married or unmarried, the rights of mothers to inherit from their children on equal terms with fathers, and other civil rights, have been granted under a law recently passed by the Parliament of Argentina. The bill was introduced by the Socialist Party, and the women's organizations worked for its passage. These civil rights were obtained, despite the fact that women cannot vote or hold office in Argentina.

"The women of Argentina are more interested in obtaining equal civil rights and the right to divorce than they are in obtaining political rights now, because they can more readily see how these rights directly affect them," Señorita Deseo explained.

The country does not grant divorces at all, being a Catholic State, but the rich can go to Montevideo or Uruguay and obtain divorces, while the poor have no recourse at all in the case of unhappy marriages, she said.

Women in Argentina are now advancing rapidly in the professions. They are most successful as teachers and physicians, and many are training themseles for the practice of law, but are finding heavy discriminations against them in its practice. There are many women writers, newspaper women, poets (of whom Alfonsina Storni is the most distinctly Feminist), engineers, architects, and chemists. Among the trades, women are succeeding as chaufleurs in increasing numbers, she said.

Doctora Gaudino is the only woman professor in the National University at Buenos Aires. Her appointment was a great stimulus and inspiration to the Feminist movement in Argentina. She teaches in the medical college.

There are no industrial laws discriminating against women in Argentina, Señorita Deseo said. Women can enter any trade or profession of business, but there are many fields in which women have not participated.

There is an increasing interest in social work and education, Señorita Deseo said. The women teachers are now going to the universities rather than the normal schools, and the National Council of Women concentrates upon educational classes, particularly in the languages, business training, and the dramatic arts. The Club Argentino de Mujeres (Argentine Women's Club) is the most advanced and political of the women's organizations, and it takes a great interest in current affairs of a political and Feminist nature.

The largest organization of women is the Sociedad de Beneficencia, which consists entirely of women, and which handles social and charitable work for the Government, using Government funds. This organization is under the control of the State and the Catholic Church, and it is managed entirely by women, Señorita Deseo said.

Señorita Deseo hopes that the women of her country will become interested in obtaining their political rights, but she believes that they will be successful in obtaining equal civil rights first, and that they will continue to concentrate upon making divorce possible in their country.

# Mrs. Hooker in London

A "DISTINGUISHED looking woman with a nice sense of humor," a "tall, slim, elegant woman, beautifully dressed," a woman who told "the story of an old struggle in such a new phraseology" — these are some of the terms English newspapers and people who heard Edith Houghton Hooker speak at a tea in London recently used to describe the former chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party and the editor of EQUAL RIGHTS.

It was the woman member of the London County Council Board of Education who said, "It is so inspiring to hear the story of our old struggle in such a new phraseology. Our terms are all so hackneyed and worn-out that one needs refreshing ideas, such as Mrs. Hooker has given us this afternoon.

"Town Talker" in one of the London papers gave the following description of the tea for Mrs. Hooker in Lady Rhondda's flat:

"Lady Rhondda's charming riverside flat was the scene this afternoon of a Feminist gathering, though the owner is away holiday-making at St. Juan les Pins.

"The drawing room, whose two big windows look dircetly on to the grey, swirling waters of the Thames, has a Chinese wallpaper patterned in black and grey, and both the ceiling and the skirt painted apple-green.

"The carpet and the armchairs are of unrelieved black, but a huge black bowl of orange chrysanthemums provided the color note.

"Mrs. Gram-Swing, whose husband lectured so amusingly recently on whether wives should have salaries or be partners matrimonially, and Mrs. Archdale, whose flat is just above Lady Rhondda's, were entertaining for Mrs. Edith Houghton

Hooker, editor of EQUAL RIGHTS in America and a great American suffragist.

"This tall, slim, elegant woman, beautifully dressed, is a cousin of the American Ambassador, Mr. Houghton, and her husband is a well-known neurologist in the States.

"Mrs. Hooker has five children, and in order to come over from Paris she and her husband chartered an aeroplane to bring the entire family over!

"Other people there were Mrs. Pankhurst, who had just come up from her constituency, Miss Vera Brittain, whose travel book on America is shortly to appear, Lady Parsons, the woman engineer, and Mrs. Crofts, a woman solicitor."

Another paper, under the heading, "American Feminism — Escaping the Backyard Mind," said:

"'Some American men are better Feminists than their wives.' Such is the view of Mrs. Edith Houghton Hooker, who is a cousin of the present American Ambassador in London, and is a prominent public woman in the United States. She flew from France to England, accompanied by her husband and five children.

"'Married women in America are now engaging in all sorts of occupations, from making ice cream to editing newspapers,' she said. 'They realise that their earnings will help to raise the standard of living, and so they approach the problem of a career as a man would. The more intelligent the mother, the more intelligent the children. Just as a journalist, doctor, or lawyer wears the stamp of his calling, so the woman's mind becomes a small backyard unless she can get away from domestic detail and routine. Many modern American men like their wives to have ideas, individuality, and to be equals, not inferiors. American men out East are often opposed to women's independence, but as they move West they became interested in all the things women are doing.'

"Women, declared Mrs. Hooker, were still in a state of subjection. But that was due to artificial trappings imposed on them throughout the centuries. Things that women were legally prohibited, for physical reasons, from doing in one part of the world were being done by women elsewhere. A woman had to be 50 per cent. ahead of a man in her job in order to stand equal with him."

A third clipping, apparently from the Manchester *Guardian,* reported the meeting as follows:

"Dr. Edith Houghton Hooker, a member of the National Council of the American National Woman's Party and the editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, who is paying a short visit to England, is a distinguished looking woman with a nice sense of humor. She was persuaded to make a brief speech at the reception given for her yesterday by Mrs. Archdale and Mrs. Gram-Swing, and Mrs. Pankhurst, who knew her in America and had come up from her constituency to meet her, introduced her with considerable enthusiasm.

"Mrs. Hooker acknowledged the compliments but said she was reminded of a story about two Americans. One of them clapped his friend on the shoulder saying: 'I must congratulate you on your good fortune in making that $40,000 out of ice.' 'Thank you very much,' replied the friend, 'only it was not ice but coal. And it was not $40,000 but $40.00. And I did not make it; I lost it.'

"The burden of Mrs. Hooker's address was the need for absolute equality between men and women. Until that equality is reached she would have women keep alive in their hearts a burning indignation at being regarded as inferior because of their function of motherhood. The spiritual leaders of the suffrage movement were those who felt that indignation and who would go on in the same spirit to demand equality in industry, in the professions, and in all phases of life.

"There could be no cure for the great evils of war, pestilence, and famine, no great improvement in moral and social conditions, while women were still under subjection. Many people who saw the need for social reform did not realize that the freeing of womanhood would make their efforts largely unnecessary. She did not speak as one who was inimical to men, and if men were in the position of women, held in subjection because of their sex, she would take up the cudgels for them. One of the best things that had ever happened to women was the need to fight for their political rights. That had given them solidarity. But they must go on to full equality.

"The American National Woman's Party was concentrating its efforts on an attempt to secure an amendment to the Constitution giving women Equal Rights with men throughout all the States. The main opposition to this came from the people who believe that the welfare laws which protected women in industry were of greater value than such legal equality. The working women themselves placed a greater value on Equal Rights than on welfare laws. The objection came from the theorists. The demand for the amendment was also largely supported by professional women."

# Helena Hill Weed's Candidacy

THE *Evening Sentinel* of Norwalk, Connecticut, published on September 14, the following editorial on the nomination of Helena Hill Weed, a founder of the National Woman's Party, as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Norwalk:

"News of the nomination of Helena Hill Weed by the Democrats for the office of Mayor, following the action of the convention Monday night, which spread yesterday, caused great surprise in the city and perhaps no little consternation in the camp of the Republicans.

"Mrs. Weed will make an unusually strong and active campaign, that is assured. She will ask many embarrassing questions of the party that has been in power for the past two terms and make a powerful bid for a large vote.

"We have the greatest admiration for Mrs. Weed's sincerity, high-mindedness, and honesty of purpose.

"In theory we agree with her point that party politics should find no place in municipal government, but practically it has not usually worked out so, for the absence of party lines has provoked greater chaos than the spoils system, which seems to be part and parcel of them.

"Was it a sudden lofty idealism which dictated the choice of Mrs. Weed by the Democrats? Or was it a desperate seeking to light on some candidate who would put up a strong battle against the popular pick of the Republicans, Anson Keeler, the present city treasurer?

"We are inclined to believe it was the latter motive, although that will not make the battle any the less interesting.

"All can be assured that Mrs. Weed will not be boss-ridden, nor would she allow under any circumstances the meaner phases of local politics to influence for a moment her judgment or her decision in any matter which affected the welfare of the city or any of its residents..

"There will be decided inclination on the part of many good Republicans to split their ticket for Mrs. Weed. Many factors will enter into this inclination. This will be especially true among the women.

"For the first time one of their sex may be the Mayor of a city in this State. That would be making history in the suffrage movement. And all rational human beings have within them the seed of the wish to make history.

"Mrs. Weed certainly cannot be accused of being dominated by sectionalism and those who dream of true fusion of the various districts of the city may turn to her as the instrument for the final realization of their aim.

"Springwood may see in her a champion for sewers, roads, and civic improvements, which have been much talked about, but

with little action resulting, because of a multiplicity of so-called charter complications and other motives not so easy to decipher.

"The advocates of parks and a civic center naturally should gravitate to her candidacy, so too all those who have been desirous of a city government awake to its responsibilities to its women and children.

"Not in many years will a city election have aroused as much interest and comment as the present one. Many interesting questions will be answered, perhaps the most important of which will be: Will party lines hold?

"We congratulate the Democrats on their choice of a candidate and we congratulate Mrs. Weed for her high-mindedness in accepting the call which we know she has done at a personal sacrifice."

Elsewhere the paper commented:

"The Democratic Party burst a bombshell in local political ranks at its city convention, last evening when it put forth the first woman candidate for Mayor in Connecticut in the person of Helena Hill Weed, an Independent, and former Republican State Central Committee-woman. Two other women, Lillian Sterry Abbott and Florence James, were nominated for the Common Council."

The *Evening Sentinel* also told the story of Mrs. Weed's work for suffrage and Equal Rights with the National Woman's Party.

# Obilgatory Civil Service for Women

A NEW project which puts women as workers into a separate category from men and subjects them to special regulations appears in the "obligatory civil service for women" which has been put into effect in Bulgaria. The following account of it is abbreviated from part of a report on civil service for women made to the French Reconstruction Congress, and printed in *La Francaise* for July 9, 1927.

According to a measure passed in Bulgaria in 1922, every "young girl between 16 and 30 years of age" is obliged to devote four months out of these fifteen years to the public service. She may engage in housework, hygiene, nursing, dress-making, lace-making, clerical work, telegraphy, telephone service, work in orchards, landscape gardening on public grounds, food conservation, breeding of silk worms, cattle raising, forestry, and reforestration. Only such work is required as will allow the girls to eat and sleep at home.

They may be exempted for such ill-health as prevents them from doing other work or if they are needed for the support of a family.

They may not work more than an 8-hour day. Night work is forbidden. Two holidays a week are allowed. They may marry while they are rendering this obligatory service and thereby are freed from the obligation fifteen days before the date set for the marriage.

Severe penalties, either fine or imprisonment, are inflicted upon those who avoid the service. Officials who do not utilize all the labor power of the "young girls" are also subjected to heavy penalties.

Outside of this obligatory civil service for women, there is temporary obligatory service applicable to both sexes, for men between 20 and 40 years of age and for women between 16 and 30. A service of twenty-one days may be exacted each year.

Bulgaria is the first country to put this practical service into effect. There is no ground for rejecting a similar institution in France, but a study must be made as to how it may best be adapted to their own national character, the report to the French Reconstruction Congress concluded.

# Unique Woman's College

ELLEN Browning Scripps, newspaper woman and philanthropist of La Jolla, California, has endowed a women's college of an unusual sort in California, giving one million dollars to start the college. Fifty young women are entering Scripps College for Women this fall, at Claremont, California. Out of these fifty young women, five will be given free scholarships. Ultimately there will be three hundred students, one out of each ten studying on a free scholarship and the rest paying a flat fee of $1,000 per annum, which will include board, room, tuition, and all necessary expenses except personal equipment.

Every student will live in the dormitory, and the idea on which the college is based is that each student shall be given individual attention, with all the advantages of a great university, since the system of colleges is to consist of a group of colleges of small units. Scripps College is the second of the group built on Oxford plan, the first of the group of "Claremont Colleges" being Pomona College, a co-educational institution now 40 years old.

Miss Scripps, who is 91 years old, helped her brother, the late Edward W. Scripps, found and build up what is today the Scripps-Howard League of Newspapers. Since attaining wealth through these newspapers and the allied news service, Miss Scripps has given millions to philanthropy and education, including Knox College, the Scripps Biological Institute, Science News Service, and many other projects.

## *Two Million Dollar Fund*

### Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL: *C. P. A., Auditor.*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters December 7, 1912, to August 11, 1927, $1,411,045.92.

Contributions, membership and other receipts August 11, 1927, to September 17, 1927:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Amy C. Ransome, Ariz. | $10.00 |
| Arizona Branch | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Clara F. Purcell, D. C. | 1.00 |
| Eunice T. Gray, Calif. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. R. D. Rood, Okla. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. L. L. Fontaine, Mo. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Milas Lassater, Kans. | 1.00 |
| Per South Carolina Branch: (S. C. Branch retaining one-half) | |
| Mrs. L. L. Cohen | .50 |
| Mrs. Cora B. Harden, Conn. | 3.00 |
| Mrs. N. M. Gellatly, Conn. | 3.00 |
| Mrs. H. W. Carrington, Conn. | 4.00 |
| Mrs. Frances B. Wayne, Colo. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Anna E. Wilson, Okla. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. S. Albert Johnson | 10.00 |
| Miss Florence E. Ranger, N. Y. | 20.00 |
| Mrs. G. Le Boutillier, Conn. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Byrd Siplman Dewey, Fla. | 3.00 |
| Miss Lucia Connor, Iowa | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Ernest George Rogers, La. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Martha Silsbee, N. H. | 40.00 |
| Mrs. A. K. English, Conn. | 20.00 |
| Miss M. G. MacBride, Ireland | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Emily H. Bright, Calif. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Raymond Holland, Conn. | 2.00 |
| Dr. Minerva Blair Pontius, Ind. | 25.00 |
| Miss Emily A. Lynes, Conn. | 3.00 |
| Mrs. F. Winthrop White, Conn. | 3.00 |
| Mrs. Sara H. Hood, Tenn. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. A. E. Valle, Conn. | 4.00 |
| Mrs. Stephen Pell, N. Y. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. M. S. Boyd, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Julia S. Lucky, Fla. | 35.00 |
| Per New Jersey Branch: (N. J. Branch retaining one-half) | |
| Helen Paul | 2.50 |
| Althea Morrison | .50 |
| Dr. M. Stegmann, Germany | 2.26 |
| Mrs. A. I. DuPont, Del. | 250.00 |
| Mrs. F. E. Howald, Ga. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. F. T. Dewell, Fla. | 4.00 |
| Sale of literature | 7.82 |
| Refund | 2.70 |
| EQUAL RIGHTS subscriptions (forwarded to EQUAL RIGHTS office) | 11.05 |
| Rent of rooms at Headquarters | 1,020.04 |
| Total receipts, August 11 to September 17, 1927 | $1,584.37 |
| Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to September 17, 1927 | $1,412,630.29 |

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